

Figure 3.1-3 Geometry of the air injection test boreholes and instrumentation.

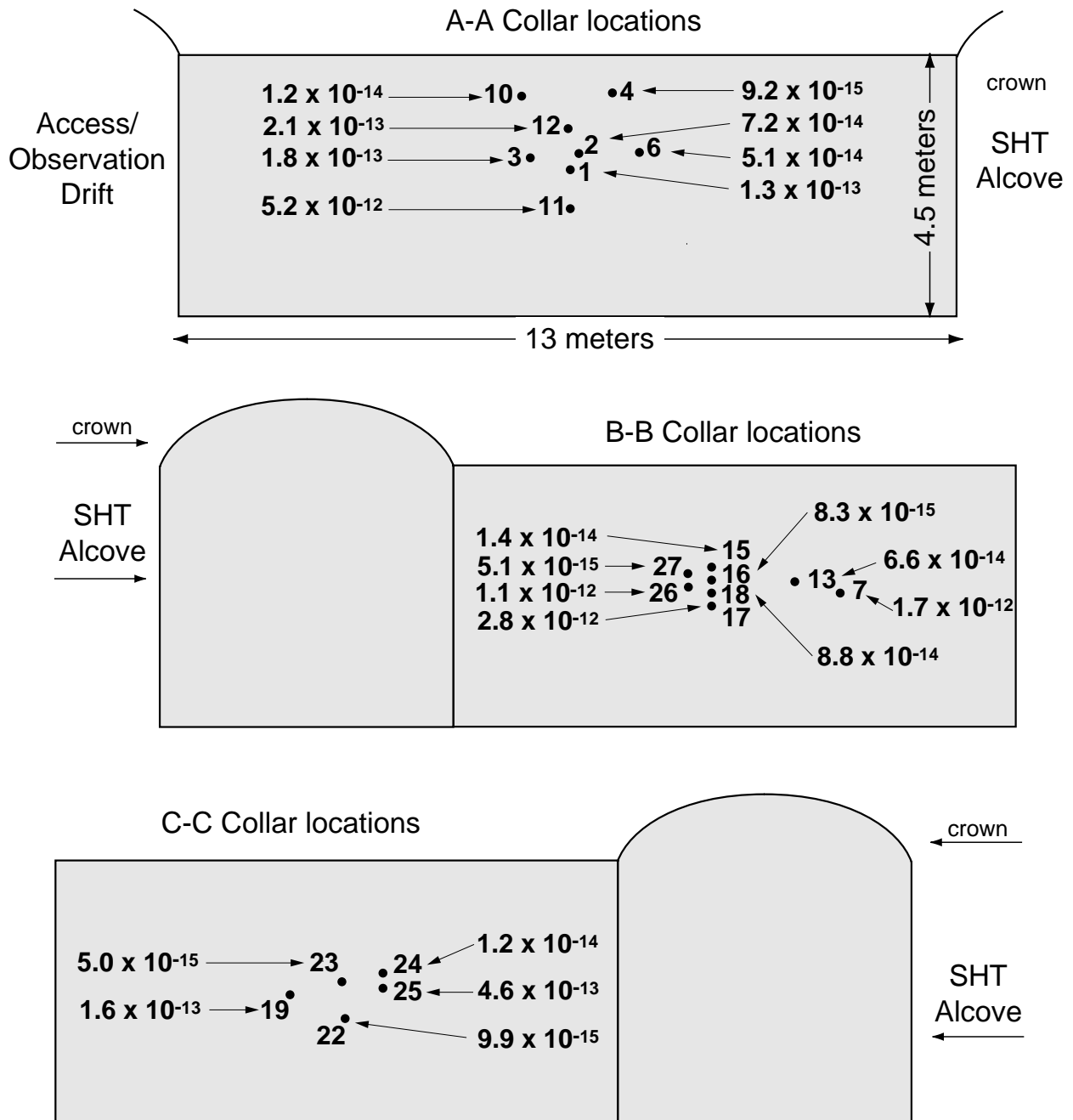


Figure 3.2-1 Estimated permeability values for boreholes in the Single Heater Test from air injection tests in May 1996.

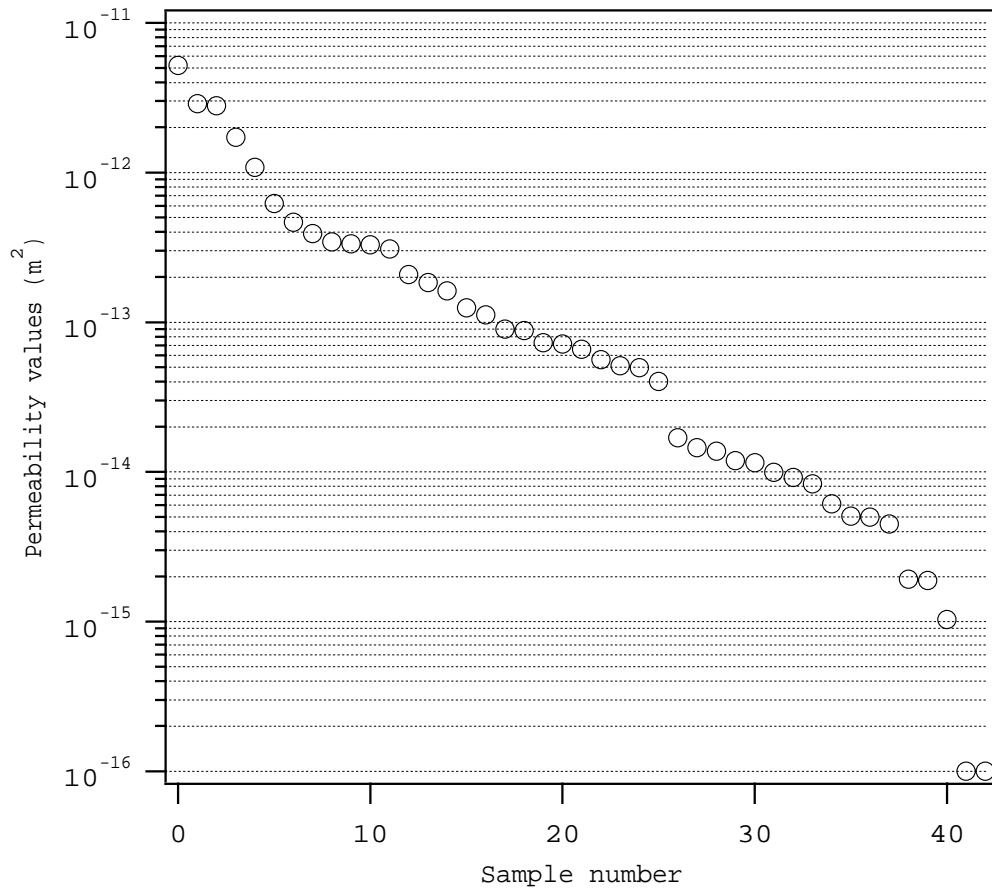


Figure 3.2-2 Estimated air permeability values for all boreholes and straddled sections tested in May 1996.

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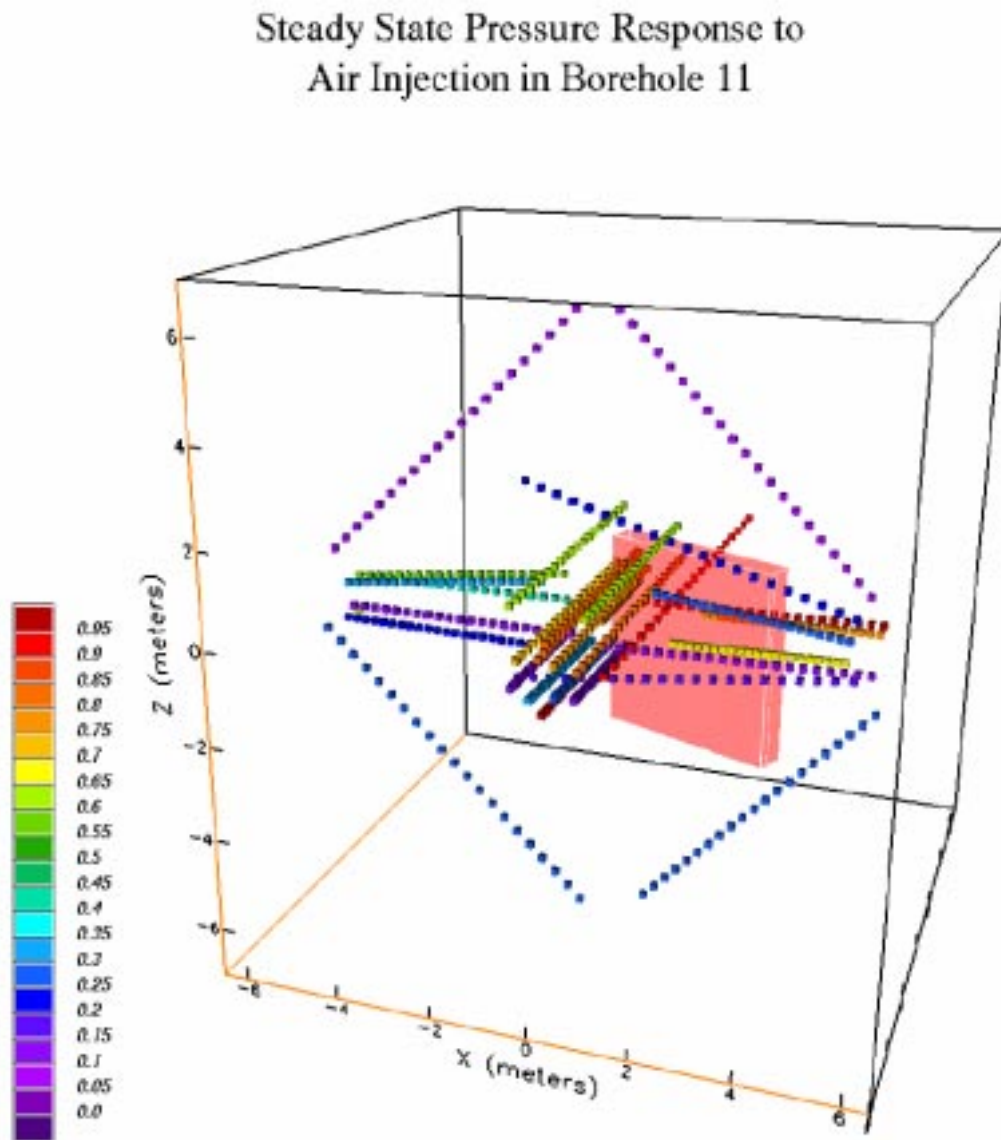


Figure 3.2-3 Steady state pressure response of instrumented boreholes to air injection in borehole 11. Also indicated is the approximate location of the high-permeability fracture zone.

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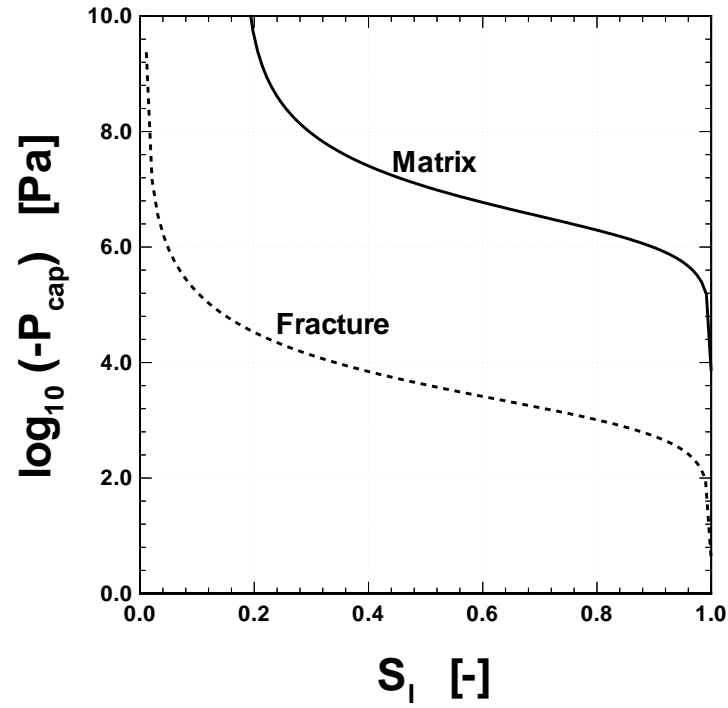


Figure 3.3-1 Capillary pressure function for matrix and fractures with ECM model using Base Case parameters.

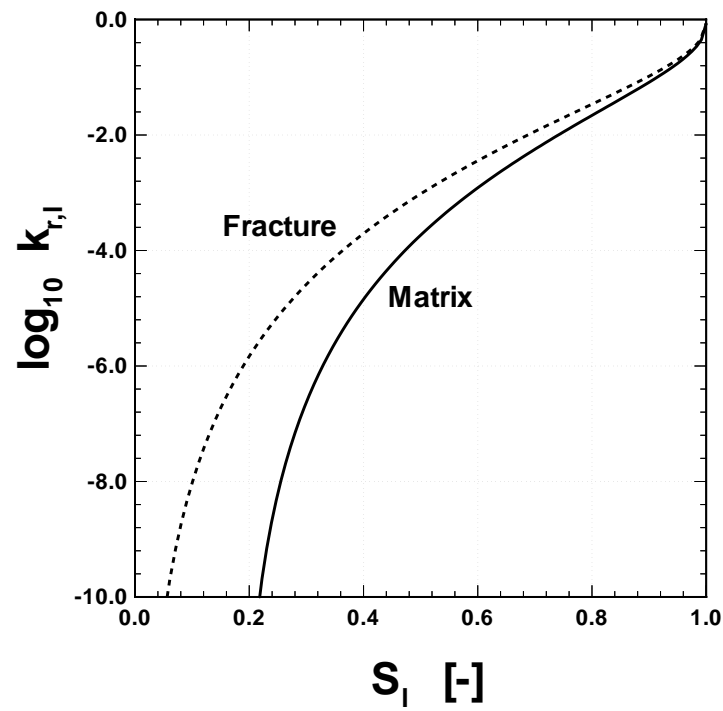


Figure 3.3-2 Liquid relative permeability function for matrix and fractures with ECM model using Base Case parameters.

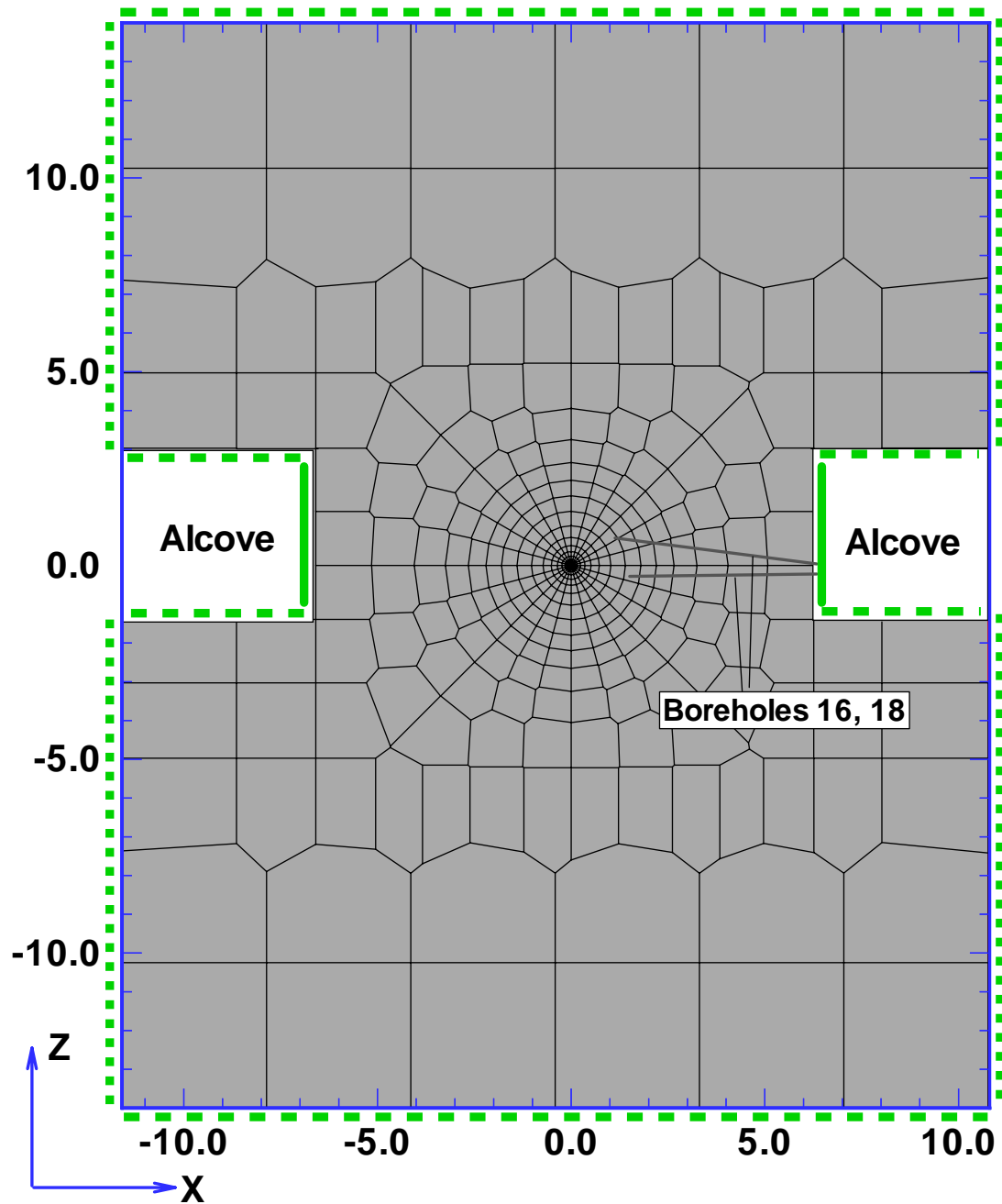


Figure 4.1-1 XZ - cross section of the discretization grid. Dashed lines indicate a constant primary variable boundary, dotted lines represent a closed boundary, and the solid lines along the vertical alcove walls represent the thermal insulation. Also indicated is the location of the air permeability test holes 16 and 18.

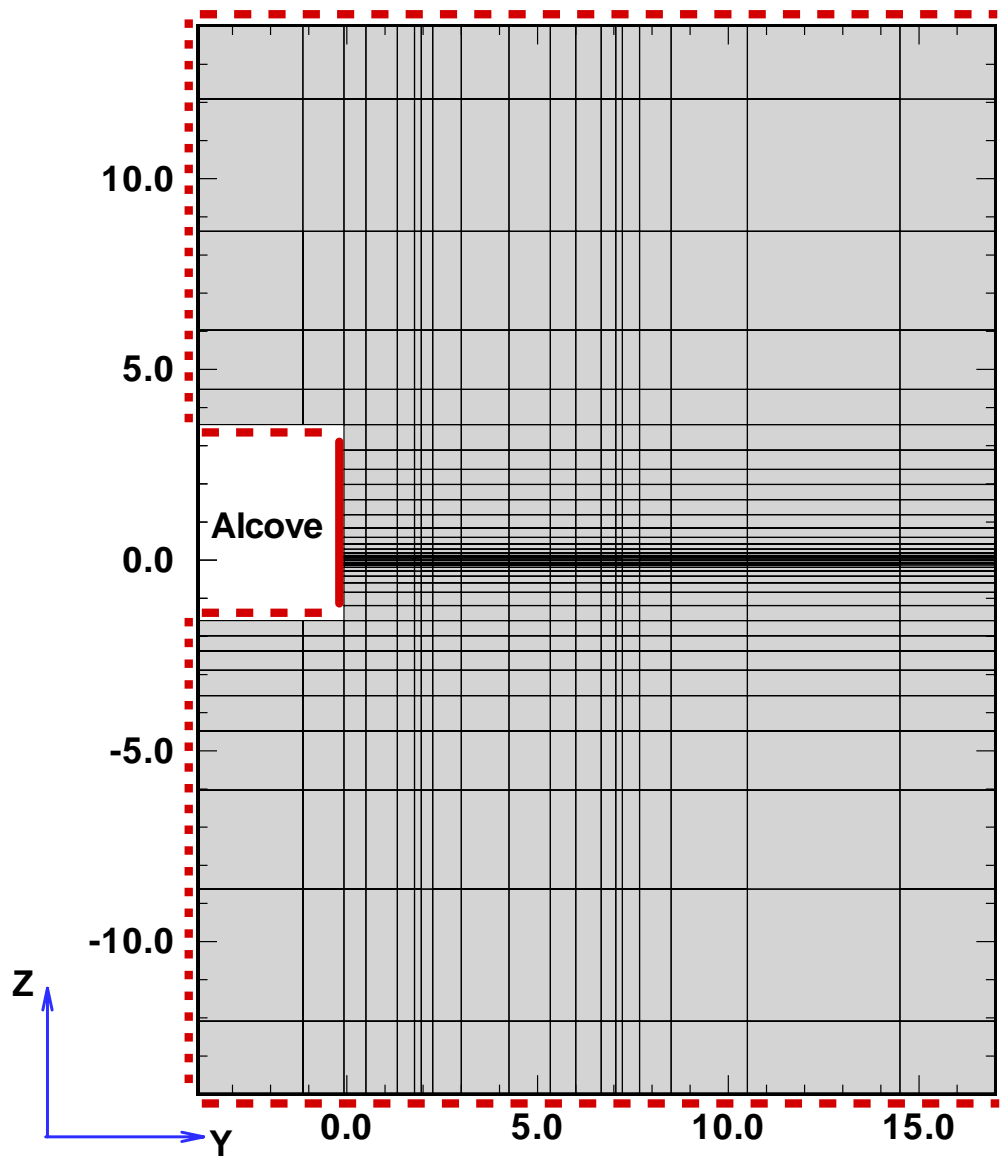


Figure 4.1-2 YZ - cross section of the discretization grid. Dashed lines indicate a constant primary variable boundary, dotted lines represent a closed boundary, and the solid line along the vertical alcove wall represents the thermal insulation.

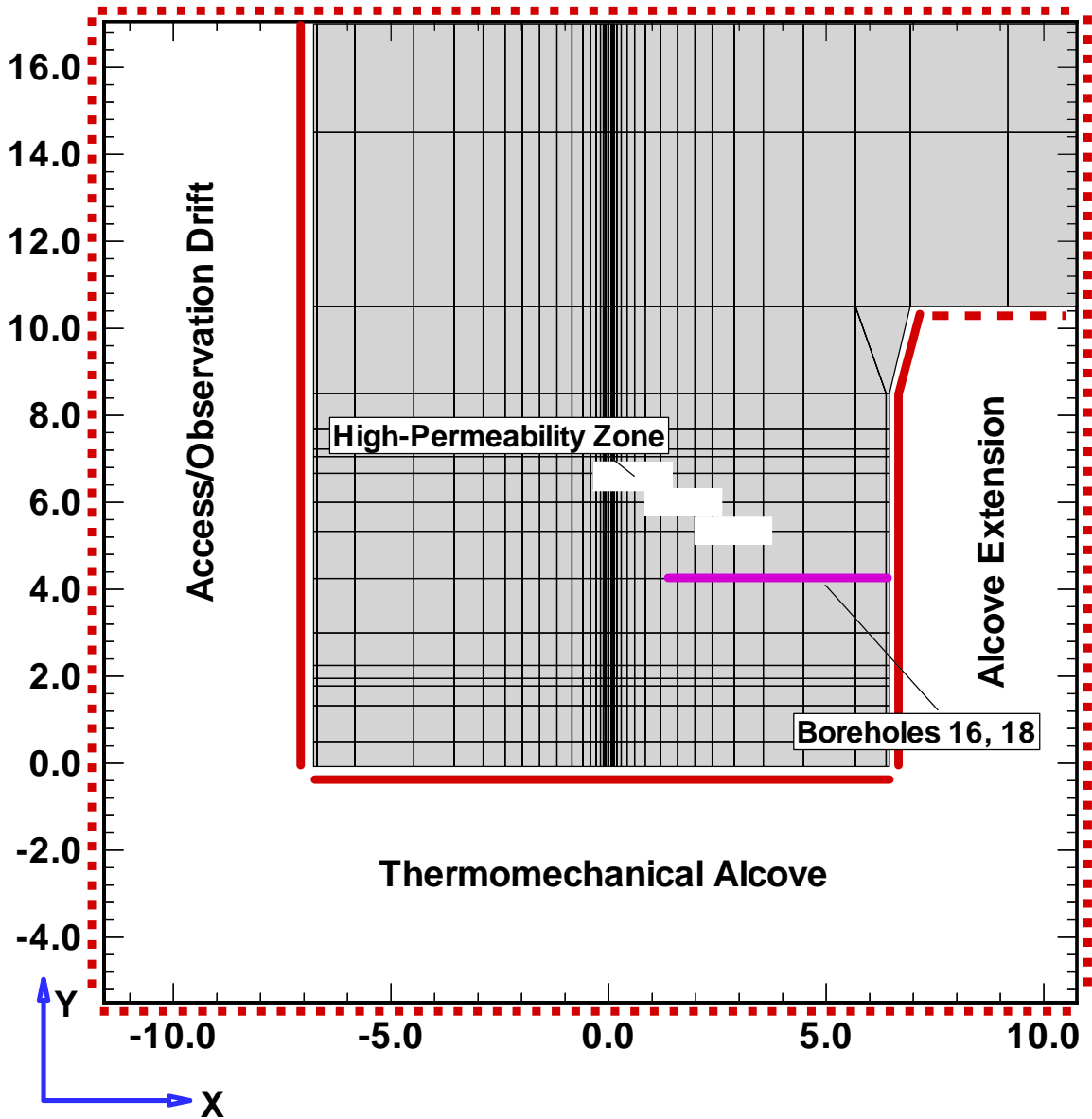


Figure 4.1-3 XY - cross section of the discretization grid. Dotted lines represent a closed boundary, and the solid lines along the alcove walls represent the thermal insulation. Also indicated is the location of the air permeability test holes 16 and 18, and the horizontal extension of the high-permeability fracture zone.

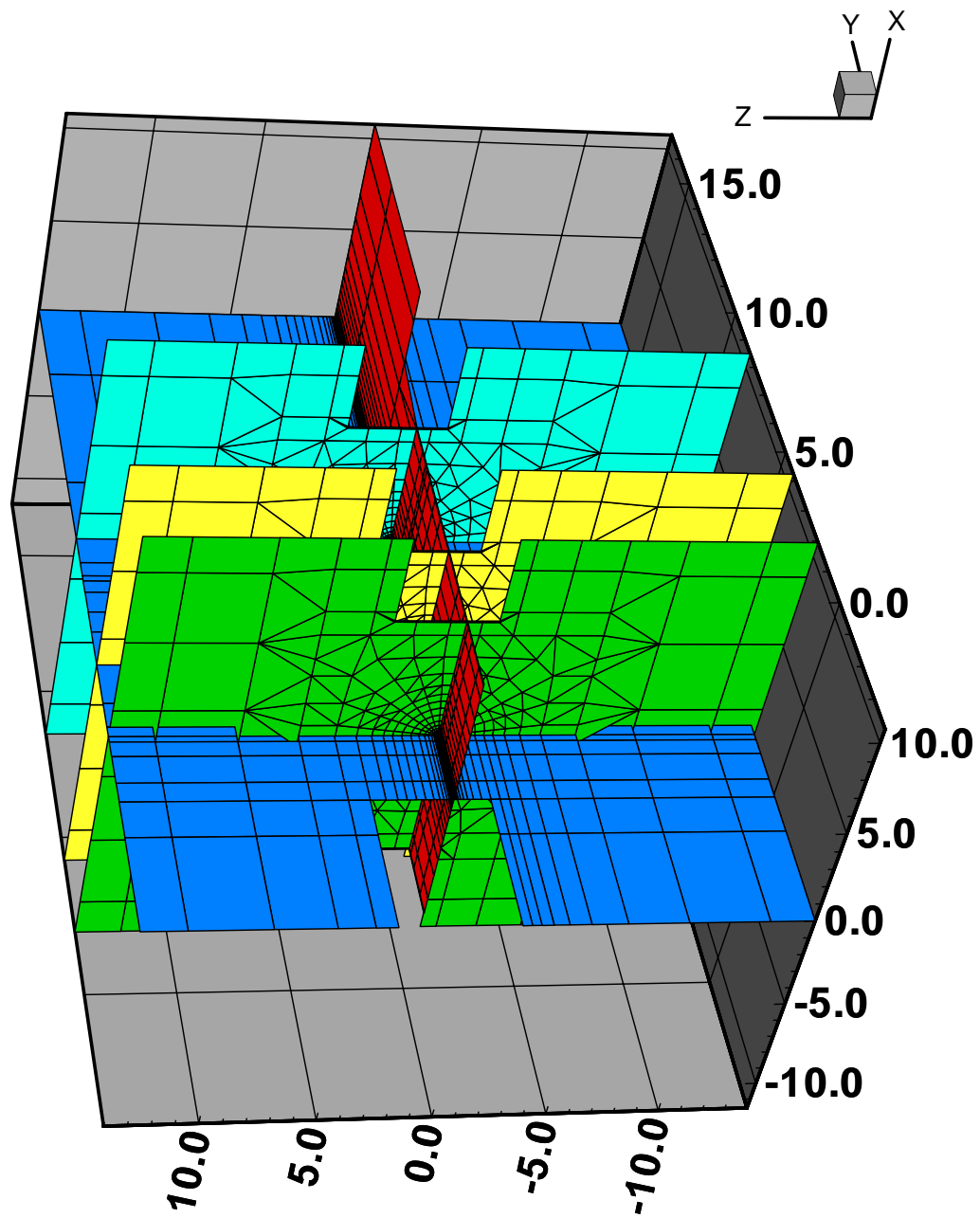


Figure 4.1-4 Three-dimensional view of the discretization grid.

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